

AN EARLY GUN

Of the Campaign of 1889.

A TARIFF FOR LABOR ONLY—THE PRODUCTS OF NATURE FREE.

Everything Else to Pay a Duty of 50 Per Cent. Ad Valorem.

The Masterly Speech of Joshua Seney

At Kalida, Ohio, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

Judge Seney, of Toledo, accepted an invitation to address a meeting of Democratic farmers at Kalida, Putnam county, last week, and spoke substantially as follows:

Whatever God makes should enter every port free of duty; whatever man makes should be excluded from every port where it ought to be made by man. The products of nature are of the land and the sea, the air, the light, the heat, and why should man pay tribute for that which would exist if there were not a man on the face of the earth? The products of art are wrought by human labor, and that nation is unmanly of her own that does not foster, protect and encourage such labor.

Whatever is in the earth, or on the earth, is gathered by rude and simple labor, and in such labor God made every man of every clime, a competitor.

If the material that may be gathered by all is to be fashioned into a thing of beauty or utility, it must be done by those who, through education in the art, rise above the common herd. I maintain a tariff for labor only.

Nearly every Democrat and nearly every Republican will tell you that he is in favor of a tariff, and yet nearly every Democrat and nearly every Republican will argue against a tariff.

The argument of the one leads to free trade, and the argument of the other leads to no trade; and with free trade or with no trade, there can be no tariff—for a tariff is the payment of a duty.

Our country is so vast, and has grown so great, that she can choose between free trade with all nations and no trade with any nation, and the adoption of either policy would not destroy the prosperity of our people.

Such is the virtue, intelligence and industry of our people that they can hold their own with or against the people of other nations. To us a tariff may yet have its advantages, but is no longer a necessity.

America, to-day, is vantage ground! No trade with the people of any other nation will hurt that people more than our own. Free trade cannot be one-sided, and so long as every nation levies duties on our exports, the law of retaliation is self defense, and compels a levy of duties on imports. It is idle to talk free trade with a nation that will not trade free with us.

Without law there would be free trade between nations, and by law all trade between nations may be prohibited. A tariff law may interfere with trade, but does not prohibit it. Every civilized nation must have money in order to defray the expenses of government, and from time immemorial that money has been furnished in whole or in part by a duty on imports, and until the wit of man can devise some other plan whereby men may pay taxes without knowing it, it may be that it will so continue. The original purpose of every tariff law is revenue only.

Every tariff enacted by Congress has yielded revenue, and so will every tariff law that Congress may hereafter enact. And yet I am bold to assert that no man can justify a law enacted in this country, at this time, for no other purpose than revenue only. I favor a tariff, but would have that tariff constructed on a general principle that may be just and equitable.

Go to the Revised Statutes of the United States, one of the biggest books ever published in America, and read the innumerable pages of the tariff law, and tell me, if you can, upon what principle it is constructed. Pause, if you will, and examine but a single page, and if you have read the whole you will know that from one page you may judge all. That it may be a sample page, take the very first schedule imposing duties. It is entitled:—

"Schedule A—Cotton and Cotton Goods," on page 400. Tell me why you should be compelled to count every thread in every square inch of cotton cloth, and see whether the cloth is bleached, colored, stained, painted or printed before you can ascertain the duty you ought to pay, and why you are to measure that thread when it is on a spool and weigh it when it is off. On or off the spool, it is not the same thread. By this law the duty is imposed on some articles by weight alone, as so much on every pound—on some articles by measure alone, as so much on every yard—and on some articles by value alone. On many articles a duty is imposed of so much by weight and also so much by value—so much by measure and also so much by value.

Tell me why on cotton cloth a duty is imposed of so much by the yard, and also an additional duty of so much on the value. Nearly a whole page of that big book is occupied in order to impose different duties on different kinds of cotton cloth. By the Mills bill the only duty imposed "on all cotton cloth" is forty per cent. ad valorem, and the words imposing the duty would not occupy a line. By this law an expert is required to inform an ordinary man the amount of duty he must pay on most articles.

A law imposing duties ought to be in few words, and in plain, simple language, that all may understand. Caligula wrote his laws in a very small character, and hung them upon high pillars, the more effectually to ensnare the people. The motive of the Roman tyrant does not actuate most members of Congress—for they know not what they do—they are influenced and controlled by the few tyrants, who have mastered the art of promoting their own selfish interests. The existing tariff law written in language that plain people could understand, would retire every member of Congress who would not vote for its repeal.

The rule underlying this bewildering mass of words, imposing so many different duties on so many different articles, is to impose the highest duty on the article imported that will not exclude it from competition with the similar product of our own country. For example, it is supposed that the cotton yarn that costs forty cents a pound elsewhere can be made here at the same price, the duty thereon of ten cents a pound enable the American manufacturer, as against the foreign manufacturer, to make an additional profit to the extent of the duty paid. In such case the duty imposed excludes the importation of the cotton yarn, and the government receiving no revenue thereon turns the equivalent over to the American who makes the yarn.

In other words the government gives the manufacturer of the yarn a bonus for carrying on such a business. The injustice of giving a bonus to the manufacturer of cotton yarn is apparent, and

constructed is necessarily a tariff for revenue only—for it gathers revenue from every article imported on which a duty is imposed.

It is impossible to construct such a tariff that would not prove to be impracticable. No man, or set of men, can ascertain the necessary information to construct such a tariff—for ignorant themselves of the relative cost of many articles, such knowledge will be concealed by others through dishonesty and selfishness. Again, if such a tariff could be constructed to-day, it would be changed to-morrow through fluctuations in the cost of plant, labor and material. Inasmuch as a different duty is affixed to nearly every article, those interested appear in the lobby at every session of Congress to induce members, through the use of money and by other arguments, to impose duties on certain articles so high as to exclude importation, that competition may be prevented and their own profits enhanced.

And so the original purpose of a tariff law—and but for which purpose it never would be enacted—through ignorance, selfishness and corruption, becomes in part a tariff law, and in part a law of prohibition. If the same duty could be imposed on every article imported that ought to pay duty, there would be no need of special knowledge and the lobby would disappear. For then the only question to be determined would be not what duty a certain article should pay, but whether it should pay duty at all. In other words, the question would be what articles shall pay duty, and what articles shall be on the free list. That is a question that plain people can understand, and in their ability to determine such a question they are the peers of the highest in the land, and are not to be bamboozled by those whom they have authorized to act.

Every tariff law, I have said, will bring in some revenue, but I insist it should not be the purpose of its enactment. This nation can get along without a revenue from customs. There are other ways of collecting a revenue easier, better and at less cost. No system of taxation can be devised that is so cruel and unjust. The burden falls heaviest on him who is the least able to pay. I have a neighbor in the city of Toledo who makes as millions, and he has no wife and no children. He has a horse, and the man who takes care of the horse has nothing, but a wife and five helpless children, and earns a dollar a day. They all use sugar—millionaire, hostler, wife and children. It may be presumed that the hostler and his family consume seven times as much as the millionaire, and if that be so, the hostler pays the government seven times as much for his sugar as the millionaire. Yes, seven times as much as the millionaire for many things that men and women and children must eat and drink and wear.

When I think of such a system of taxation, and recall that this is a government of the people, my blood boils, and I cannot weigh words—the man who will defend such a system of taxation is an idiot or a thief!

I believe that the burdens of taxation should fall upon the rich and the poor, the just and the unjust, in proportion to the means of payment. The constitution of Ohio, made nearly forty years ago by the good old fathers of the Democratic faith, nearly all of whom have passed away, contains a correct principle of taxation, and that is, to tax every person upon what he is worth and no other way. They even declared the levying of taxes by the poll to be a grievous and oppressive, and therefore forbade it. That constitution has been so changed by the Supreme court as to tax every man engaged in the liquor traffic, and an application of the same principle will tax every lawyer, doctor, merchant, drayman, and every other man who earns his bread, down to the hod-carrier and the boot-black. Let the constitution, as thus amended, stand.

The last legislature submits an additional amendment to do away with any general principle of taxation, so that men and property may be taxed in accordance with the whim of each succeeding legislature. Even under the present constitution the laws are so fashioned that the rich escape their just share of taxation, and what can a poor devil expect from a legislature that will have full sway? God Almighty married wealth and influence, and it does not lie within the power of man to pronounce their divorce. The man of wealth arrests the attention of the legislator, and he is readily heard and heeded; but the plain, simple man of the people, though a Solomon, must plead for a hearing.

There never was a more equitable tax than the income tax. But the howl that went up from the wealth of the land secured its repeal, and additional burdens were assumed by the people with scarcely a murmur. Governments are instituted among men more for the benefit of the rich than the poor, for without law the poor are better protected than the rich, and therefore it is that the burdens of government ought to be borne more by the rich than the poor. The reverse is the rule. I believe the general rule of taxation prescribed by the constitution furnishes the best system of State taxation that has ever been devised, and I implore you to hold fast to that which is good.

If the Federal government has need of any more revenue than a just tariff will yield, I plead, in the interest of the many against the interests of the few, that the income tax be restored. Under such a law a man pays not on what he has, but on what he may earn, and the money is ever at hand with which to pay, and is paid by him who is best able to pay. He that does not earn more than \$1,000 a year should be exempt from the operation of such a law; and a slight per cent. on all incomes above that sum would yield a greater revenue than any tariff law that has ever been enacted.

I repeat that a tariff law can not be justified on the principle that it is for revenue only. Still less can it be justified on the principle that it protects the American manufacturer—which means nothing more than it enables him to get better profits than he could otherwise obtain. For example, if we suppose the cotton yarn that costs forty cents a pound elsewhere can be made here at the same price, the duty thereon of ten cents a pound enable the American manufacturer, as against the foreign manufacturer, to make an additional profit to the extent of the duty paid. In such case the duty imposed excludes the importation of the cotton yarn, and the government receiving no revenue thereon turns the equivalent over to the American who makes the yarn.

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when known to other manufacturers, they yell long and loud until they, too, get the bonus. And so a great nation is made a partner in the business of manufacturing, and the profits earned, which in equity belong to all the people, are given only to those engaged in the business of manufacturing to the detriment of every man engaged in any other kind of business. Manufacturers as a class are men of wealth, abundant able to take care of themselves, and should not be encouraged in a losing business with the idea that the government will support them the same as her imbeciles and paupers.

It seems to me that tariff laws can only be justified on the principle that they elevate and dignify labor. All men may engage in common labor, and be not incapacitated therefrom except by disease and infirmity; but if they would engage in skilled labor they must be educated therefor. The great mass of the people engage in common labor. The first step in the elevation of man is from that labor which he can do because he has been so endowed by his creator to that labor which he cannot do until he is taught by man. Common labor needs no protection, no encouragement, it is the common lot of all, the only resort of those who can perform no other labor, and the last resort of those who can find no labor to perform. It is the mission of Republican government to elevate the condition of its people, and none are so deserving of its care and protection as the low and the humble. Manufacturing should be encouraged by the government not for the benefit of him who owns the factory but for the benefit of him who may work therein—for there the common laborer may take the first step in the road of progress.

It does not follow that the government should encourage the manufacture of every article, but of such articles only as can be made here without too great a burden to the people. The articles to be made here will be determined by the rate of duty which will be the same on all articles upon which a duty is imposed. For reasons I cannot take the time to give, I fix that duty at fifty per cent. ad valorem. A proper tariff law, then, will admit free of duty wool, silk, flax, hemp, lumber, sugar, coffee, tea, salt, coal, oil, lumber, hides, animals, and many other things to be mentioned—and will levy a duty of fifty per cent. ad valorem on every other thing imported.

Under such a law the manufacturer pays no duty on raw material, and the cost of his product is thereby lessened. The raw material is gathered by common labor. Let the people of other nations, if they will, hew our wood and draw our water. Many of our people must of necessity do the same thing, but such a law invites them to better their condition. Under such a law all men will know that they agree to pay the American manufacturer 50 per cent. more than the foreign manufacturer, and will do it more willingly when they reflect that they are helping neighbors who may hereafter help them.

Under such a law nothing will be manufactured here that will cost fifty per cent. more than elsewhere. Under such a law the right to exact the 50 per cent. is granted, but the law of competition may reduce the 50 per cent. to less than nothing. Under such a law manufacturers will not combine in the creation of trusts where the remedy is ever at hand by placing the article that created the trust on the free list—a thing easily done, where there can be no higgling as to the rate of duty. Under such a law the poor will be relieved of taxation, and duties will be collected in the main from articles only purchased by the wealthy.

To illustrate, the lower grades of cloth, carpets, blankets and nearly all woolen goods—the lower grades of earthenware and glassware and many other articles—can be manufactured as cheaply here as elsewhere. But the higher grades of cloth, silks, lace, carpets, glass, crockery, china, etc., cannot be made in this country, but will be imported as now for the use of the wealthy, who alone can indulge in such luxuries. Under such a law the necessities of life will be cheapened. Under such a law you let America out—and American goods, in American ships, beneath the American flag, will enter every port, and this nation will prosper as it never prospered before.

A Safe Investment. Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of throat, lungs or chest, such as consumption, inflammation of lungs, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, croup, etc., can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at L. Leist's Druggists.

Sugar. The history of monopoly never recorded a more brazen and atrocious robbery of the people than that now being engineered by the sugar trust speculators. The jeweled hand that clutches the poor man's sugar bowl is insatiable in its greed. The price of this necessity of the people has already been raised forty per cent. by the trust managers and the height of their avarice is far from reached. The apparent apathy of the public serves as encouragement to the schemers. Is there no limit to the patience of the people?—N. Y. Star.

Pittsburg Post: "The duty on raw sugar has an element of protection in it, but is, in effect, a revenue duty, yielding over \$55,000,000 to the treasury. On the other hand the duty on refined sugar is protective almost to the prohibitory point. It yields only about \$1,500,000 to the treasury. Repealing the duty on raw sugar would benefit the trust. Repealing the duty on refined sugar would smash it and cheapen the cost of this prime necessity of life to one of the 65,000,000 of consumers every year in this country.

This being the situation, there is no question what ought to be done—the tariff on sugar should be reformed in such manner as to smash the trust, and thereby benefit the people; but this will not be done by the Republican congress. By increasing the price of sugar one cent a pound the trust clear thirty millions of dollars a year. The price has been increased two or three cents a pound, more than doubling this enormous profit. The trust can, therefore, contribute a tremendous corruption fund, and will not be disturbed by the Republican managers so long as it blends freely into the party barrel.

The high-protection Inter-Ocean, of Chicago, says, speaking of the sugar

trust: "If this unlawful and extortionate combination is allowed full swing it will outstrip the Standard Oil Company in its profits. Sugar is a necessity in these days, and when it comes to the consumer the least shade of advance in price is an immense sum in the aggregate. The next congress should take this matter in hand. The present tariff affords protection to producers, and it is entirely competent for congress to so adjust and condition duties as to break up this monopolistic trust."

During the recent campaign this same paper stoutly denied that the high tariff was in any degree responsible for the trusts. Now that election is over it admits that the sugar trust can be killed by repealing the duty on sugar. This is not only an admission that it was lying to the people during the campaign, but it is an argument for the repeal of every protective article on which there is a trust.

For Twenty-Five Cents. We can give you a medicinal compound of roots and herbs in daily use by many eminent physicians, who have found it the best remedy for correcting the action of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Kidneys, effecting speedy cure in cases of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Langor, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Debility, etc., and as a reliable system tonic, "Bitter Apple Tonic" is warranted for all such ills. Large bottles only 25 cents.

THE SINKING FUND. How the Republicans Managed to Reduce the State Levy.

Wooster Democrat: Although the balance of the State sinking fund on the 15th of November, 1888—last year—was only \$1,448.69—less by thousands than at any preceding year since 1880—the late Republican Legislature reduced the levy for sinking fund purposes from five-tenths of a mill to three-tenths of a mill.

This levy is not sufficient to pay the interest on the irreducible debt, the funded debt and the \$250,000 of the funded debt that becomes due next 1st of July.

But what do they care for that. The election will be over by that time and a deficiency bill will have to be passed by our Democratic legislature.

The amount realized last year for the sinking fund from the levy of five-tenths of a mill was \$365,348.97.

The amount that will be realized for the sinking fund from the levy of three-tenths of a mill on the same duplicate will be only \$519,300.30.

The amount of interest paid on the irreducible debt for the year ending November 15th, last, was \$265,288.06. It will be as much as that this year. Office expenses were \$1,393.88; expense of redeeming bonds was \$977.82.

Assuming that the July interest of this year and the \$250,000 due this month, have been paid, the interest on the public funded debt of the State of Ohio, will be next July, \$83,700.

On the first of July next \$250,000 of the funded debt will be due.

The requirements and receipts of the sinking fund for the ensuing year, then, will be as follows:

Interest on Irreducible Debt.....\$265,288 06
Principal of Funded Debt.....250,000 00
Interest on Funded Debt.....84,700 00
Office expenses.....1,393 88
Expenses of Redeeming Bonds.....977 82

Total.....\$601,360 76
Receipts from the three-tenths of a mill levy.....519,300 30
Deficiency.....\$ 82,151 36

It is apparent from these figures, the correctness of which cannot be disproven, that the three-tenths mill levy will not raise sufficient money for the sinking fund by from eighty to one hundred thousand dollars.

And yet Republican editors in a spirit of delight, proclaim that the State tax levy is now lower than it has ever been, and the Republican State Convention, in a shout of enthusiasm, resolved that the financing of the Foraker administration is "splendid," and that in consequence, contrary to usage, Governor Foraker is entitled to a third term. Meanwhile the State debt is on the increase!

Don't Forget Your Opera Glasses. In connection with the Portland wedding presents, a not unamusing story was current in London. A well known and popular gentleman, on arriving at his club from the theatre, discovered that he had unwittingly annexed a pair of costly opera glasses in a dainty blue velvet case. He at once instructed the hall porter to restore them to the owner, who resided at a certain number in Grosvenor crescent. The servant, however, left them by mistake at the same number in Grosvenor place, where they were regarded in the light of a very handsome and most appropriate wedding present. The owner became uneasy, but the porter was sure he had made no mistake, and the mystery remained unsolved until the lady in question accidentally saw her glasses on the ledge of an opera box occupied by a ducal party. An explanation then ensued, and the matter was amicably settled without the intervention of the lawyers.—London World.

No Familiarity Intended. An American visiting English clubs is sure to be surprised at the number of titles he hears. Besides the nobility nearly every one seems to have a special handle to his name. Colonels are not quite as numerous as in Kentucky or Georgia, but for captains and majors we can't hold a candle to them. But it was reserved for me, an American, to "knock them out" on rank in a most unexpected manner. An old waiter—an ex-soldier—at the Savoy, called me Marshall several times one evening, and was reprimanded by one of the members for addressing a guest by his first name. "His name!" exclaimed the old fellow, looking astonished—and then turning said, "Why, your honor, I thought marshal his rank!" General Grant prophesied that I should be a general, but the old waiter went him one better, and the title stuck to me for awhile, too.—Marshall P. Wilder's Book.

W. & J. Hatcher Testify. That in their neighborhood, (Parshalville, Mich.) Brant's Extract of Blackberry has cured several cases of Diarrhoea, Dysentery and summer complaint, which physicians had failed to cure. One case in particular, old Mr. Downs, supposed chronic diarrhoea, confined to the bed and unable to help or control himself, expected to live but a short time, was cured by using one bottle of Brant's Ext. of Blackberry.

Cures almost instantly. Unequalled for summer complaint, etc., of children. 25¢ bottles warranted to cure or money refunded by Hatcher & Balesley.

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"A new theory has been started with regard to the use of soap on the face. Women who for years have been careful of their complexions would never, under any circumstances, wash the face in soap, as it was said to roughen and coarsen the skin. Now, that Ivory Soap has been invented, this idea is exploded, and a well-known physician in the metropolitan profession recommends his women patients to use it freely every day, lathering the skin well. He states that none but the most beneficial results will be effected by this method of improving the skin.

He holds—with considerable plausibility—that the pores of the face become as much clogged by grease and dirt as the hands or any other portion of the body. And if soap is considered a necessary purifier in the bath, its needs must be felt equally on the face. By an abundant and regular lathering the facial pores, he claims, are kept open, clean, free from the clogging matter that produces unsightly blackheads, acne, pimples, and a pure, healthy, fresh and brighter complexion is the resultant. Not mincing matters, he says that the trouble with most women who have sallow, pasty skins is, that from year's end to year's end they never have a really clean face."

—Brooklyn Eagle.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the Ivory"; they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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W. G. COOVER,

Has the most complete stock of

Farm Implements!

In the city, such as Riding and Walking Cultivators. Also, Single and double Shovel Plows, iron and wood beam. A full line of Wheel and Wood Revolving Hay Bales. Also a full line of Stoves and Tinware. ROOFING AND SPOUTING done on short notice, as I have the only first-class tinner in town. Call and see me. Always on hand.

BUGGIES AND SPRING WAGONS

And agent for the Turnbull Wagon, the best wagon on earth. These goods are all sold at the sign of the big Red Lock, Washington St., Napoleon, O.

W. G. COOVER.

JAMES MEANS & CO'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

The best testimonials we ever had.—James Means & Co. are the heirs of the boot and shoe market. They have revolutionized the business by making high priced goods unobtainable.—Trade paper.



JAMES MEANS' BOOTS and SHOES

Are Unexcelled in Merit. Positively none genuine unless having our name and price stamped on the sole. You will not find any other boots and shoes so stamped if you insist upon the doing so; if you do not insist, some retailers will coax you into buying inferior goods upon which they make a larger profit. Our aim is the original and the best, and those who imitate our system of business are unable to compete with us in quality of goods or price. In our line we are the largest manufacturers in the United States.

How many boys does your outfit consist of? James Means' \$3 shoes for boys will outwear any other boys' shoe ever made. You can have lace or button.

\$2.50 buys the Best Farmers' Thick Boot.

JAMES MEANS' QUARTER EAGLE BOOT

A Reliable Kip Boot for Farmers.

10 Mills make one Cent; 10 Cents make one Dime; 10 Dimes make one Dollar; 10 Dollars make one Eagle.

And with a Quarter Eagle any Farmer in the Country can now buy a boot that will satisfy him. Farmers have been looking for such a boot for a long time and now it has come.

Boots and shoes from our celebrated factory are sold by wholesale and retail in all parts of the country. We will place them easily within your reach in any State or Territory if you will invest one cent in a postal card and write to us.

Special Offer on the James Means Quarter Eagle Kip Boots for Farmers.

In order to immediately distribute samples of the Boots all over the country, we will send them transportation prepaid, to any man in any place where there is a post-office or railroad in any State or Territory of the United States. We will send them by express or by mail, with all charges for transportation to destination prepaid by ourselves, on receipt of regular price, \$2.50. Send money by post-office order or registered letter. We will accept United States postage stamps for the full half dollar shape of your foot, keeping your pencil close to the foot all the way around. Then take the last boot which you wore, and mark out the shape of that in the same way. We will fill your order on the same day we receive it. Take great care to be very accurate, and be sure to give us your full address, town, county and State or Territory. If we have a dealer handling our goods in your town we want you to pay of him, we do not want you to send to us as we will not interfere with the dealers who sell our goods, but we are glad to supply you if your dealer will not. Any boot and shoe retailer or country store-keeper can supply you with our goods if he wants to, but some dealers will try to sell you inferior goods on which they make a larger profit than they ought to ask for. In that case, send to us.

JAMES MEANS & CO., 41 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.